

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

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It is occasionally sent numbers to those who are interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

The South Understands it.

We commend the following from the Southern Press, to those cowardly and miserable apologists for slavery at the North who would shrink their guilt and responsibility, and with the tell-tale meanness which most school-boys despise—when never scruples at a lie—charge the introduction of slavery upon Great Britain. The declaration of the Press shows that their character is fully appreciated by those upon whom they so meanly fawn. That they spurn their slanderous vindication with contempt. We love to see manliness everywhere and since we must have advocates of slavery, we had much rather fight a man than a mouse.

The hold front of the slave-holder puts in miserable contrast the littleness of those who professing love for liberty, spend their breath in upholding and apologizing for slavery.

The remarks of the Press were elicited by Mr. Webster's apology for slavery in his Albany speech. The slaveholders understand the matter exactly and are not befuddled because northerners choose to befool themselves.

"We cannot complain that Mr. Webster entertains and expresses opinions on the ethics and economics of slavery that were quite prevalent in the last generation of Southern statesmen, and are held by a considerable number of public men at the South. But it is a poor excuse to be made for the South in the North, and it is a very feeble defence for the South to make for herself, to admit that slavery is a moral and political evil, and throw the blame for its establishment on the government of Great Britain. Such an argument, or such a confession, involves inevitably the inference that the South ought to emancipate. If slavery is a moral and political evil, it ought to be removed. And, although we are not guilty of bringing it here, we are guilty of keeping it here. It is absurd to preach to the North the obligation of executing the Fugitive Slave Law, and yet to tell them at the same time that in so doing, they will prolong, augment, or aggravate a moral and political evil."

Well may the North reply to the South and say, You confess that slavery is not only a disadvantage, but a wrong, and you pretend that you tolerate it because you cannot get rid of it. But now, when slavery gets rid of you, and takes refuge here, you come, at great expense and trouble, to reclaim it. It is slavery is an injury to you, why not rejoice that you have got rid of so much of it as has left you? If it is an injury to the slave why not rejoice still more that the fugitive is no longer afflicted with it? As for the pecuniary loss you may sustain it is considerable; but it is nothing compared with the blessings it purchases, of diminishing slavery, its immorality, its dishonor, and its ruin.

Now, the truth is, the South is responsible, not only for the continuance, but for the introduction of African slavery. It is true, also, that the North, and that Great Britain are equally responsible. But if there had been nobody in the South to buy negroes originally, there would have been nobody there to sell them. In the colony of Georgia, negro slavery was at first prohibited. That colony consisted of persons who were imprisoned for debt in England, and were permitted to leave jail to colonize Georgia. Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony, was a philanthropist, and sought in this way to give liberty to this class of poor and unfortunate men. The colony was founded on socialist principles. It was afterwards augmented by settlements of Moravians, a strictly religious and socialist sect. And both classes of early colonists were decided in opposition to slavery. Both changed their opinions, and the prohibition was removed, and Georgia became slaveholding."

WHERE'S DANIEL?—The heroic people of Troy, Alabama, (not of Austria,) have been illustrating the "rights of citizens in the several states," by lynching a man with one leg from New York, who was there selling clocks. The charge was, "speaking pretty freely on free soil," and "being seen in conversation with a slave of Mrs. Allen." For this offence of unmitigated turpitude, he was carried on a pole and pitched into the river, and afterwards tar and feathers were poured, and he was allowed to escape because of being a cripple. That fact, alone, says the Troy Palladium, "saved his bacon," &c. his life.

The silence of our hunker saviors of the Union in such cases, proves their utter hypocrisy, and their design to subjugate the North, eventually, to the slave power. This, as we said last week, was the purpose of their compromise, and their conduct proves it true. Why don't we hear from them against southern violations of the constitution? Why perpetually seek to break down the North and permit the South to riot on the rights of freedom? The reason is they are slaves themselves, and they mean to enslave others.—Portland Inquirer.

North American Convention.

The Voice of Freedom contains a call for a Convention to be held in Toronto, Canada West, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September next. The objects of the Convention are to urge forward the interests of immediate and universal emancipation. To induce the colored population to abandon menial employments and become the owners and tillers of the soil. To consider the interests of education.

The fugitives of Canada evidently understand their true interests and are securing them most effectually in advancing the interests of education and in securing themselves homes and soil for cultivation. By the prosecution of this course they will become free and independent indeed. Success to their efforts. Speaking of the class of emigrants they want in Canada, the Editor says:

"Canada is no place for barbers, boot-blacks and table-waiters. Those who expect to follow such business for a livelihood will not find it profitable or elevating to themselves as a class in Canada. We want farmers, mechanics and professional men, for such will contribute something to the character and elevation of our race."

Letter from Josiah Southam.

Our readers will all thank Brother Southam for the good news he gives us below. We are glad the noble women west of the Cuiaboga are moving. They are every day folks there, both men and women, with clear heads, unshackled limbs and free warm hearts. Summit, Richland, Medina, and Lorain could be revolutionized by them. We are glad they are at the work and not waiting for agents or lecturers. Indeed they are the very ones to be lecturers. We would turn out one of the women mentioned above and others we know of there, against any pro-slavery D. D. in the land. His diplomas from college or theological seminary—his certificate of the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, and his whining about the sacredness of his office, or his dogmas, would avail him little in their hands, with their intellects made clear by truth and their hearts made strong by love of humanity.

HINCKLEY, Medina Co., O. }
August 11, 1851.

DEAR MARIUS: I have just been attending a series of meetings for the elevation of mankind without respect to caste or color, and can say truly that it has been a feast of fat things to me, and I think to every honest enquirer after truth.

Our first meeting was held at the Old Chapel on the town line of Brunswick and Hinckley, Elder Strate opening the meeting and speaking pointedly and conclusively. He will do much to advance the cause he has espoused, by tearing the veil from the eyes of many. He was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, who also spoke to the point. Next spoke Mrs. Strate, (but I cannot do her justice) who gave us a rich rare and original lecture, such as it was never my lot before to listen to, presenting some of the grandest ideas, in regard to the first traffic in human flesh, as old as Lea and Rachel, and concluding her remarks, by saying that she could not think that the Inspiration of God could elude. The next speaker was Mrs. Phelps, who spoke with her usual eloquence and talent exposing the time serving priesthood in their true colors, and rejoicing that she had broke the shackles of sectarianism and now stood on free ground. Others also said they were glad they had got emancipated from the priesthood. The next who spoke was a free soiler who said he was with us in the spirit of our reform and that he was born an abolitionist, but that he differed from us in the modus operandi.

Sunday 10 o'clock, held an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Beech School House. It was well attended. One o'clock held a meeting in the Webber School House, Elder Strate spoke on the Sabbath question, he showing clearly to every unprejudiced mind, the unscriptural dogma of a God ordained day as distinguished from other days. Notwithstanding the house was on Saturday evening carefully secured by pro-slavery locks and nails, yet strange to say, both lock and nails yielded as by magic, to let in the advocates of God and humanity. Sunday 5 o'clock, Mrs. Griffin spoke to us at the Centre of Hinckley in the Town House, (no other house could be obtained to speak in) on the rights and duties of women. We had a large congregation notwithstanding the caution of the priests to parents, to keep their children from the meeting. It was principally composed of young people, such are the only hope of our salvation, for the old are bent on not searching for truth, which would make them pure indeed.

Yours for the right and true,

JOSIAH SOUTHAM.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

New LYME, Aug. 11, 1851.

A week ago yesterday I held a meeting in this place, in commemoration of West India Emancipation, that most sublime event of modern times. The attendance was good and I trust the meeting was a profitable one. Having been invited for quite a long time to visit Dorset in this county, I went over and made an appointment for yesterday. Although Dorset is but twelve miles from New Lyme and seven from Jefferson, there had never been an Anti-Slavery Meeting in the town, but a considerable amount of religious preaching from quite a number of sects. A. K. Garlick with whom the notice of meeting had been left, went to one of the directors of a school house in which all kinds of religion is preached, save one, and obtained his cordial assent that the house should be opened; accordingly no pains were spared to circulate the appointment.

At the time, accompanied by H. Putnam of New Lyme I went to the house and found it locked against us and a guard on sentry to warn us against entering the house for such a purpose. The person who thus officiated is named Gregg who claims to be a school director, a very mean looking man, as well as being so in fact. He seemed very resolute, being a democrat and christian he was very zealous for the cause of God, of course I speak not of the true God. The people who were gathering both men and women from far and near were much disappointed to find themselves compelled to stand in the burning sun. Soon however A. R. Garlick and S. Edwards arrived and told the man who thus exercised a little brief authority, that they had obtained the use of the house and they should go in, and kindly asked him for the key but he would not give it up, was very abusive and swore like a pirate. Friend Garlick, who by the way is a justice of the peace, took off his coat and also friend Edwards, the former taking a rail off the fence, while Gregg threatened to shoot him dead if he or any other entered the house, burst the door open at a single blow and the people paying no heed to the threats of this poor tool in the hands of others, went into the house which was speedily filled. I spoke three hours to a very attentive audience, who at the close, with the exception of one man voted by rising to invite me back again.

Whether friend Garlick will be sued, I cannot tell, but this I do know, that he is equal to any emergency. The ice is broke in Dorset. It is a shame that it has not been broken before, I shall go back the first opportunity and have no doubt but a good meeting will be held. Some people seem to think that the people are all Abolitionized, but what a mistake, the spirit of slavery is still rampant at our very doors.

Yours,

W.

Professor McCaffrey.

This gentleman was formerly a very popular lecturer on education in Southern Ohio and professor in the Miami University. He was too much of a Jesuit to identify himself with those who were battling for free speech in Cincinnati in 1835 and 36—though then, as now he was eloquent in his praise of freedom and patriotism.—Slavery which with unerring instinct knows how to select its friends called him to the University of Virginia. His series of School Books which have been exceedingly popular in the west had no need of expurgation for the southern market. And since his residence south he has believed given entire satisfaction to the slave breeding Patriarchs. Whether he has himself become one of their number we are unable to say. He is now on a visit to Ohio and Dr. Aiken of Cleveland who professes to be an abolitionist, receives most fraternally from his pulpit this representative of Virginia Presbyterianism. Mr. Vaughan of the True Democrat rebukes this insult to Northern christians and citizens in the following spirited style.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

EXPUNDED BY A VIRGINIA DIVINE.

We joined the full assembly on last Sunday evening, at Dr. Aiken's church, and heard an able and vigorous discourse by Prof. McCaffrey, of the Virginia University, on which we wish to make a few remarks. We can offer no reply to preachers at the time of service, let them say what they will. Their sermons, therefore are at least fair matter for discussion afterwards in the public press. The preacher took his text, Matt. v. 17: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." He inferred that this was Christ's text on which he preached the Sermon on the Mount, and he took it as the introduction to a running commentary on certain portions of that discourse to show how it should all be interpreted. The Professor lectures rather than preaches. He evidently thinks he has his college class before him, and that they must take

what he says as law and gospel. He has a splendid battery of a brain, a full charged Leyden jar, and he is uncommonly fluent, never recalling a word, sharp and ingenious in his distinctions, perceptive and decisive in his conclusions, and tolerant of no differences of opinion from himself. He is we think, quite as fully convinced of his infallibility as Pope Pius the Ninth, and if he sat on seven-billed Rome we are not certain but his bulls would have horns as sharp and hoof as hard as those of that venerable personage.

But though no sectionalists, we must say, the latitude and longitude are suspicious.—Virginia and the Golden Rule! Selling men and the Lords Prayer! Dueling and "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you!" Breeding men and women for the Southern market and the Beatitudes! Seventy thousand of the chosen seed of Anglo-Saxonism that cannot read and write, and "thy kingdom come!" A night of ignorance and heathenism dark as Erebus brooding over the poor laboring slaves, and "except your righteousnesses shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven!"

The Sermon on the Mount, we submit, is not in sufficient harmony with the slave and duelling civilization of the "Ancient Dominion" to have a fair chance of interpretation by a Virginia Professor, who upholds with night and main that system of wrong and retaliation, or any portion of it. We should look to the negro field preacher and exhorter with his broken lingo, a cross between the Congo dialect and the Queen's English, for a gospel tone of commentary on this sermon of Christ, even sooner than we should to the learned teacher in the Virginia University. "Blessed," says this very discourse, "are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

The North is amazingly good natured and incredibly indifferent. If an Ohio Professor should submit towards any approbation of abolition, any emphasis of freedom, any eulogy of the "Higher Law," provided he got a chance to preach in Richmond or Norfolk, he would be waited on out of the State by a committee of gentlemen in less than twenty-four hours, if his black coat saved him from worse handling.

But the Northern States are invaded every summer by plagues and regiment of Southern divines, who say their say, from Dan to Beersheba, denounce abolition, denounce Free Soilism, jeer at liberty, and "mock philanthropy," and amalgamation, and not a dog wags his tail, not a pig squeals above the usual note, in all the coast thereof. We could not Lynch, of course, the rankest defender of the patriarchal institution, but we would say to them, please to keep your doctrines at home where they belong. If they prosper well there, so be it. If the decennial census shows that slavery works better than freedom, so be it. We proceed at the North on different principles, and we do not need, wish, love, nor approve of pro-slavery sermons on the battle-fields of independence, by the free lakes and rivers, by the health giving springs of Saratoga, or within hearing of the thunder of Niagara, or Trenton, or the roar of the Atlantic, or in sight of the eagles of the White Hills, or the torrents of the Green Mountains, or anywhere else where nature and the God of nature teach by every cloud, and bird and waving leaf, the glory and beauty of universal freedom.

So much for our expositor and his latitude at home, and his latitude when he visits "our cousins in Ohio."

Do not misunderstand us. The Professor did not preach directly in favor of slavery or directly against freedom; he has lived himself in younger and better days in this State, and he knows the spirit of the Western Reserve, and even of "benighted Ashabula." He knows that spirit too well to take the name of liberty palpably in vain before an Ohio audience. But his sermon was a plea for the good old ways, a rebuke of "mock philanthropy" and sentimentalism, a keen, cute and cutting satire against progress of every kind and in every direction. He endorsed capital punishment in toto; rebuked the Quaker doctrine about oaths; flayed the Universalists for presuming to swear at all; blew a few notes on the war-trumpet; scouted the "Higher Law," inserted his metaphysical scissors ingeniously between love to your enemies or to your friends, or the "rest of mankind;" distinguished between self defence and revenge, and showed in general that Christ's fulfilling of the law and the prophets meant the present laming, belittling, slavholding, resistant, doing-to-others-as-they-do-to-you methods of society.

We will acknowledge that he did rebuke well and nobly, profaneism, dishonesty, lack of patriotism, and some current vices, while at the same time we must believe that the general spirit of his sermon would perpetuate customs and institutions that breed revenge, duelling, profaneism, and that work worse evil to our native land than Arnold's treason.

HUNKER ELOQUENCE! The Albany State Register—the mouth-piece of the New York "Silver Greys"—is rabidly vexed because the Legislature of that State has recently made an appropriation of some \$25,000 for the aid of the New York Central College. The pinch of the shoe is, that the Central College is a free Institution, and admits colored students within its walls. Whereupon the Register flies off into the following unsavory strain of grandiloquent wrath:

"We protest against the public fund being appropriated to any such offspring of Garrisonism, protégé of woman's rights conventions, mottled conglomeration of insanities, and amalgam of abolitionism and socialism, as we believe the New York Central College to be."—[Mercy on us!]

From the Tribune.

Universal Peace Congress.

LONDON, July 25, 1851.

The fourth Annual Congress of the friends of Universal Peace, universal and perpetual, was closed last evening, after a harmonious and enthusiastic session of three full days. The number of Delegates in attendance was between eight and nine hundred, while the spacious area of Exeter Hall, which is said to hold comfortably thirty-five hundred persons, was well filled throughout, and densely crowded for hours together. Having been held at a most favorable time and at the point most accessible to the great body of the active friends of Peace, I presume the attendance was larger than ever before.

Two thoughts were suggested to me by the character and proceedings of this assembly—first, that of the eminently popular and plebeian origin and impulse of all the great Reform Movements of our age. Every great public assembly in Europe for any other purpose will be sure to number Lords, Dukes, Generals, Princes, among its dignitaries; but none such came near the Peace Congress; very few of them take part in any movement of the kind. In the list of Delegates to this Congress, under the head of "Profession or Trade," you find 'Merchant,' 'Miller,' 'Teacher,' 'Tanner,' 'Editor,' 'Author,' 'Bookseller,' 'Jeweler,' &c., very rarely 'Gentleman,' or 'Baronet,' and never a higher title. I rejoice to say that 'Minister' or 'Clergyman' appears pretty often, but never such a word as 'Bishop' or 'Archbishop,' though the most liberal of the Established Hierarchy, Archbishop Whately of Dublin, sent a brief note expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting. And I think among the clergymen present there was hardly one belonging to either of the two Churches which in these realms claim a special and exclusive patent from Heaven for the dispensation of Religious Truth.

The other thought suggested by this mighty gathering concerns the character and efficacy of the organizations and sects in which Christianity is presumed to be embodied. Let a Convention be called, of the friends of Peace, of Temperance, of Personal Liberty, of the sacredness of Human Life, or any other tangible and positive idea, and many hundreds will come together from distant nations, speaking diverse languages, and holding antagonist opinions on other important subjects, and will for days discuss and deliberate in perfect harmony, unite in appropriate and forcible declarations of their common sentiments and in the adoption of measures calculated to ensure their triumph. But let a general Convention of the followers of Jesus Christ be called, with a view to the speedy Christianization of the world, and either three-fourths would keep away or the whole time of the meeting be wasted in an acrimonious quarrel as to the meaning of Christianity or the wording of the Shallopeth, whereby those who were should be distinguished from those who were not entitled to bear the Christian name.

This contrast implies a great wrong somewhere, and for which somebody must be responsible. I merely suggest it for general consideration, and pass on.

I rejoice in being able to say that the general tendency of the speeches was towards universal Emancipation, mental and physical. I doubt whether an English audience composed in so large proportion of the conventionally 'respectable classes' ever listened to so much downright Democracy before. The French speakers, the French writers, were full of it, and the great event, at least of the last day's session, was the entrance of a body of fifteen French workmen, representatives of the 'Working Associations' of Paris to the World's Exhibition, who came in a body to pledge their hearts and hands to the cause of Universal Peace, and to assure the Congress that the Laborers, the Republicans, of France, were eminently pacific in their ideas and purposes, and that the preservation of the Republic, which is the immediate object of their exertions, is valued not more in its relation to their personal rights and aspirations than as a step toward the formation of a European confederacy of emancipated Nations, and thus as the cornerstone of the temple of Universal Peace. The speeches of these Workmen just from their benches in the work-shops of Paris were every way admirable, and were received with the warmest enthusiasm. They breathed the true spirit not of Peace only but of hearty co-operation in every work calculated to promote the moral and social well-being of mankind. The wretched cant which implies natural enmity between France and England, or any other two nations, was emphatically repudiated by them, and every variety of forcible expression given to the earnest desire of the Laboring Classes of France that Peace, Freedom and Brotherhood shall prevail, not in their own country merely, but throughout the world.

Mr. CORNELL made his great speech on the preceding day, wherein the grievous expensiveness and hideous immorality of Standing Armies were vividly portrayed. He did not hesitate to speak straight out on the subject of the demoralizing influence of Armies on the People among whom they were quartered or posted, and the broad track of moral desolation which an armed force every where leaves behind it. If the facts in this connection were but generally known, I think there would soon be a loud call from Christians, Moralists and Philanthropists for the entire disbandment and dispersion of every Standing Army. EMILE GIRARDIN, Editor of 'Le Presse,' spoke more especially of the enormous expense of Armies and the ruinous taxation they render necessary. Mr. CORNELL spoke again yesterday, in more immediate denunciation of the enormous Standing Army maintained by Austria, not merely throughout its own but in other countries also, the Loans which its Government is constantly contracting, and the gulf of bankruptcy to which it is rapidly hurrying. He said there were intimations that another

Austrian Loan would be attempted in London, and if it should be he should urge the call of a public meeting to expose the past knaveries of Austria in dealing with her creditors, and to hold up to public reprobation whoever should touch the Loan. Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, the Quaker banker, also spoke in reprehension of Loans for War purposes and all who subscribe to or encourage them. E. MIAL, (Editor of 'The Non-Confornist'), also spoke forcibly against War Loans.

M. COMBES, an eminent French Statesman and writer read a witty, piquant essay in reprehension of War and all other contrivances for shortening human life, which, being given first in French and then substantially in English, elicited very hearty plaudits. If I can procure a copy this afternoon, I will send it to be appended to this letter.

There were many more speakers, including Mr. Hindley, British M. P., M. Rouet, French Chamber of Deputies, Elihu Burritt, M. Avignon, an Italian broker, J. S. Buckingham, Dr. Schertzer of Vienna, and Joseph Sturge, who moved that a similar convention be held next year, at a time and place to be afterward agreed on, which was unanimously carried. It was announced that Mr. Geo. Hatfield of Manchester had suggested and agreed to bear the expense of fifteen Silver Medals to be presented, in behalf of the Congress, to the representatives of the French Workmen's Association for their attendance and sympathy.—Sir David Brewster, being warmly thanked for his services as Chairman, responded in a few excellent remarks, urging each person present to instill the principles of Peace into the hearts of the children who are or may be committed to his or her guidance. He remarked that he had not once been called upon to exercise authority or repress commotion during the whole period of the Congress,—a fact proving that the principles of Peace had already taken root in the breasts of the members; and there was not, I believe, a single proposition submitted to the Congress on which its vote was not substantially unanimous. The following are the Resolutions adopted:

The Congress of the friends of Universal Peace, assembled in London July 23, 24 and 25, 1851, considering that recourse to arms for the settlement of international disputes, is a custom condemned alike by Religion, Morality, Reason, and Humanity, and believing that it is useful and necessary frequently to direct the attention both of Governments and Peoples to the evils of the War system, and the desirableness and practicability of maintaining Permanent International Peace, resolves:

1. That it is the special and solemn duty of all Ministers of Religion, Instructors of Youth, and Conductors of the Public Press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities, and political and commercial jealousies, which have been so often the cause of disastrous Wars.

2. That as an appeal to the sword can settle no question, on any principle of equity and right, it is the duty of Governments to refer to the decision of competent and impartial Arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

3. That the Standing Armament, with which the Governments of Europe menace each other, amid professions of mutual friendship and confidence, being a prolific source of social immorality, financial embarrassment, and national suffering, while they excite constant disquietude and irritation among the nations, this Congress would earnestly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of Internal Disarmament.

4. This Congress, regarding the system of negotiating Loans for the prosecution of War, or the maintenance of warlike armaments, as immoral in principle and disastrous in operation, renews its emphatic condemnation of all such Loans.

5. This Congress, believing that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of one country in the international politics of another, is a frequent cause of bitter and desolating wars, maintains that the right of every State to regulate its own affairs should be held absolute and inviolate.

6. This Congress recommends all the friends of Peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, with a view to the formation of an authoritative Code of International Law.

7. This Congress expresses its strong abhorrence of the system of aggression and violence practiced by so-called civilized nations upon aboriginal and feeble tribes, as leading to incessant and exterminating wars, eminently unfavorable to the true progress of religion, civilization and commerce.

8. This Congress, convinced that whatever brings the nations of the earth together in intimate and friendly intercourse must tend to the establishment of Peace, by removing misapprehensions and prejudices, and inspiring mutual respect, faith, and unqualified satisfaction, the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, as eminently calculated to promote that end.

9. That the members of Peace Societies, in all Constitutional Countries, be recommended to use their influence to return to their respective Parliaments, representatives who are friends of Peace, and who will be prepared to support, by their votes, measures for the diminution of the number of men employed in, and the amount of money expended for War purposes.

A VALID EXCUSE.—A Spanish priest, once exhorting the soldiers to fight like lions, added in the ardor of enthusiasm:—"Refract, my brethren, that whosoever falls to day in battle, slips to night in Paradise." Thunders of applause followed the sentiment. The fight began, the ranks wavered, the priest took to his heels, when a soldier, stopping him, reproachfully referred to the promised supper in Paradise. "True, my son, true," said the priest, "but I never eat suppers."

Here is a new philanthropic and important enterprise, to which we give our warmest commendation. The simplest success to it—*Liberator*.

New England School of Design for Women.

The increasing importance of all the mechanic and manufacturing arts in New England lead us to look carefully at every movement which promises to extend and improve their cultivation. At the same time, the large number of women dependent on their own earnings, and with difficulty gaining a subsistence in the few and crowded walks of industry now accessible to them, urges us to throw open new avenues of employment well suited to their physical constitution, their mental tastes and talents, and the present conditions of society.

It has seemed to us, that both these objects may be promoted by the establishment of a *School of Design*, similar to those long ago founded in France, for the last ten years encouraged by the Government of Great Britain, and within a year put into successful operation by private benevolence in our own country at Philadelphia. While the market is overstocked with female labor of the common kinds, a large and increasing demand exists for skillful labor and invention. This is true of wood-engraving; designs for cutlery, muslins, and other printed fabrics; drawings of machinery and very many similar branches.

A School on the plan proposed will give instruction in these arts at a price within the means of all; while manufacturers, publishers, machinists, and others may send their orders thither, secure of their prompt and faithful execution.

It is proposed to form an association for carrying this plan into operation, each member of which shall pay three dollars or more annually towards defraying the necessary expenses of a room, teachers, &c. An annual subscription of twenty dollars will entitle a person to place a pupil at the School for gratuitous instruction. Donations of any amount will be thankfully received.

As a Library, and a collection of Models, Pictures and Casts, will be of great service to the School, any contributions for this purpose will be very welcome.

A meeting of Subscribers will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 16, to choose a Board of Directors, and arrange the business Association.

N. B. Persons who will return this circular, with the names of any subscribers they may obtain, to any member of the Committee, will confer a favor. Others will be waited upon to receive any Subscriptions they may feel inclined to make.

Henry I. Bonditch, Josiah E. Flagg, Chas. F. Barnard, Barnes Sears, Horace Mann, John T. Sargent, Eben S. Stearns, Otis Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Eldred, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Everett, Miss Hannah Stearns, Miss Anna Parsons, Miss Harriet K. Hunt, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Ednah D. Littlehale.

Anti-Slavery Spirit in Jamaica.

A public meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, was held in February, in the Baptist Chapel, East Queen street, and attended by a large and respectable audience. W. W. Anderson, Esq., in the chair. A report of the origin and proceedings of the Society was read, and several important resolutions were presented, of which the following is a copy:—

1. 'That this meeting hails with emotions of delight the progress of opinion with reference to the equal rights of all classes of mankind, and the injustice and sin of African slavery; and whilst it congratulates the British nation, as the first to impart emancipation and civil and religious privileges to the negro, it cannot refrain from testifying its admiration of other European nations that have followed that righteous example; and trust the day is not far distant when slavery will be unknown in Christian and civilized countries, and every man, without respect to color or country, shall be invested with his natural birthright—liberty, enjoying all the advantages of citizenship, and be hailed in every land as a brother and a friend.'

Moved by Rev. Mr. Kerr, seconded by Rev. Mr. Olds.

2. 'That there is still occasion for the deepest regret in the fact, that the foreign slave trade is carried on to a fearful extent, and with increased cruelty and consequent loss of life; and that seven millions of our fellow-creatures are still held in bondage, in Brazil, the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and in the Republic of the United States. We are therefore called upon to extend the hand of sympathy, to devise liberal things for the relief of the oppressed, and to declare uncompromising and entire hostility towards that system of oppression which affects so many millions of the human family, till every yoke be broken.'

Moved by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Rev. Mr. Johnson.

3. 'That this meeting has learned with the deepest concern that a law has been enacted by the Legislature of the United States of America, which threatens to disturb the happiness of thousands of the negro race, and plunge numbers once more into a hopeless bondage, who now enjoy the sweets of liberty; and believing that such of the colored inhabitants as are affected by that law cannot possess either peace or safety where they now reside, would suggest the island of Jamaica as a safe asylum, in which they may realize the full possession of their civil liberties, the protection of the laws, and the advantages of religious privileges, whilst they would be welcomed with cordiality, and afforded means for the settlement of themselves and families in comfort and respectability.'

Moved by Rev. Mr. Landon, seconded by Rev. Mr. Edmonston.

4. 'That a special committee be appointed, consisting of the central committee and such merchants, ministers, and other inhabitants of the city of Kingston, as may be willing to co-operate, who shall ascertain the encouragements and prospects which the island affords for the immigration of fugitive slaves, and other colored inhabitants of America, to correspond with such individuals and societies in the United States as may afford assistance in this undertaking, and adopt such other means as may be desirable for the accomplishment of the object.'

Moved by Rev. Mr. Doughton, seconded by Rev. Mr. Burrell.

Good Saying.—Hannah More said to Horace Walpole, "If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Western Anti-Slavery Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

One of the largest audiences, we have ever seen in Ohio, assembled under and around the Tent, in a beautiful grove near Mount Union, to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. At the appointed hour TRUMAN CASE, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair. The exercises of the occasion, were introduced by a song from the Heights.

On motion: Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of ten, to prepare business for the action of the meeting,—also

Resolved, That a Committee of eight be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

C. C. BURLEIGH then spoke, reviewing the history of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and the signs of the times. Showing, that, although the efforts of the slave power were desperate, and unprecedented in enormity. Their very desperation furnished ground for hope. It was one of Mr. Burleigh's most successful efforts—fall of the inspiration of truth and feeling.

The President then announced the following Committees:

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

P. Pillsbury, Sallie Holley, Oliver O. Brown, Benjamin Bown, Mary Whiting, Joseph Heigh-ton, Lydia Irish, C. C. Burleigh, Samuel Myers, James Barnaby and J. F. Smalley.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Lewis Morgan, John Gordon, Cordelia L. Smalley, Samuel Brooke, Horace Case, K. G. Thomas, George Garretson.

Rev. W. H. BRISBANE of Cincinnati followed, in a most eloquent and effective address.—We are quite sensible of inability to do justice to his merits. We cannot however refrain from presenting a meager outline of his course of remarks. He said:

I have been introduced here as a Carolinian. But if patriotism consists in loving the Government of one's country, then am I no patriot, for I feel that the government of my native State, is more despotic than that which sustains Russian servitude. But I love the spot where I was born, and therefore I shall not repudiate the name of Carolinian, although I have been wronged by the Government of my State. I stand here an exile from my native land—exiled for opinion.

Some there are, who suppose they are infidels, who are assembled to do the work we propose to-day. This is called an infidel movement, because it desecrates a day dedicated to the worship of God. As a minister of the Gospel, I declare, I know no better worship, than that which elevates man, and thus acknowledges the supremacy of the throne of God. Thus Jesus labored on this day, and in this work.

What accomplished the American revolution? Suppose you it was the sword of Washington or Lafayette. It is a mistake. Honor to the names who in an unenlightened age, (and this too, is yet an unenlightened age,) would defend human liberty by the sword and the bayonet. But it was not the sword or the bayonet that achieved that revolution. It was the great moral sentiments they uttered. The declaration that all men were created free and equal. With this sentiment they would have triumphed without the drawing of a single sword or the discharge of a single gun at Bunker Hill or Yorktown. Why after eighteen hundred years, are there so many without the Gospel of Jesus? It is because men have sought to propagate it by carnal weapons.

Men may go into the pulpit and preach from a text, and suppose they make converts, but I have learned from my own experience, that such conversions are for the most part fallacious. Often indeed these converts do not acquire the first principles of godliness. Forms, rights and ceremonies are not true religion. They are worthless. Religion, pure and undefiled in the good old book, is defined to be that which visits the widow and the fatherless, and keeps oneself, unsupported from the world. Tell me not, that a man prays or preaches, and is devoted. Let me know if he feels for the oppressed.—Let me know if he goes about like the Lord Jesus Christ, to comfort the mourner, and heal the broken hearted.

We are here to-day for a holy purpose. To labor as Jesus did to redeem men from oppression. To lead deliverance to the captive.—Are you not engaged in a christian work, when you labor to break the bonds of the oppressed and release the slave?—call such infidels if you will, they are my brethren, because they labor for the poor oppressed slave, and I am taught by Jesus to do the same. Who now represent Christ upon the earth? Is it the Pope of Rome or his Arch-Bishop in Cincinnati. Or the clergy of all denominations in the land. Some representatives are among them. I trust. I look upon the poor outcast, who flies from slavery to liberty—unclothed, or clothed in rags, barefooted and hungry—by night guided by the North Star light, he calls at your door, tells the story of his sufferings, and shows his scarred and furrowed back. I then remember Jesus, who was also scourged and beaten, and then I read the christianity of my Saviour, who as a servant was rejected of men, and by his sufferings redeemed such wanderers as you have just driven from your doors. While I am a Christian, I will speak, work and write for the Slave. And when I see others making themselves of no reputation, and subjecting themselves to detraction and abuse, for the sake of the suffering, tell me they are infidels.

Our great work is to break the shackles from three millions of slaves, in our own land, and free the oppressed in all lands. Some fear the work is too great—that we cannot succeed—that we will finally succumb. But while I believe there is a God in heaven, I will also believe we shall succeed. Yes, we shall surely triumph. My hope is not in politicians or

statesmen, or any mere human agency, but in God, who controls the destinies of men. And that God who set this work in motion, will carry it forward to ultimate triumph. Yes, the day is coming when all men in these United States, shall be free. As sure as God lives, the slaves fetters shall be broken. Let those who are here, not merely listen to the speeches that may be made, but let the fire of liberty be kindled in your hearts, carry them with you to your homes—there let them burn, and their light be diffused, till liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

Miss Sallie Holley, of Oberlin, then addressed the meeting. Her address was listened to throughout, with the deepest interest, by the vast assembly, which crowded the Tent. No words of ours can speak its commendation, as did the thousands of responding countenances of those who eagerly listened to catch, if possible every word of the great truths she uttered. Adjourned till half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Parker Pillsbury from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution, which was supported by Messrs. Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, Dr. Brisbane, J. W. Walker, and Sojourner Truth. After which it was adopted.

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise is based on the immutable and eternal principles of justice and righteousness, and as such, is to be prosecuted and carried out to a full and final triumph, without regard to any consequences imaginary or real, disastrous or desirable which may follow, and though thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, in states or churches, be hurled to the ground, still it is our unalterable purpose and determination, in the spirit and by the power of truth and love, to press on in our moral warfare against slavery as now existing in this country, until the last slave shall sing his song of deliverance, amid the broken and shivered ruins of this nations government, and religion, or in the temples and groves of a repentant people who have learned to do justice, love mercy, and joyfully obey the laws of nature and the dictates of humanity.

An eloquent discussion of this resolution followed, in which Parker Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, J. W. Walker, Dr. Brisbane, and Sojourner Truth, participated. We regret that we are unable now, to give sketches of this very important and interesting debate. Messrs. Pillsbury, Burleigh, and Walker, acquitted themselves worthily of their reputation and of the cause.

Adjourned to meet at half past nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

At half past nine o'clock, TRUMAN CASE took the Chair. A thrilling Anti-Slavery song, was sung by the Heights, followed by a discussion in regard to the principles and objects of the Society, and our duty as individuals in relation to Fugitive Slaves. T. Baker, W. H. Brisbane, T. Case, Sojourner Truth, Jane Treco-t, Ann Clark, John Smith and others participated.

M. R. Robinson, then read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT.

Nine years have passed since the organization of our society, and although much has been done, our great object is yet unattained. The slave still toils and groans—the mass of our people are on this subject the victims of selfishness and prejudice—the national government still mocks at freedom, and the popular church still "loveth and maketh a lie."

At the time of our last Annual Meeting the President and Congress of the United States were engaged in consummating that law, which has since been the theme of indignant comment, by the philanthropic of all lands, a law, which punishes with pains and penalties a compliance with the most common dictates of humanity. It is true that atrocious as is this law, no new principle of humanity is by it outraged in the person of the slave. No new service in kind, is required at the hands of Northern slaveholders. Ever since the organization of the government it has by contract, taken the responsibility of standing sentry for the slave owners. Always in recognition of that responsibility has also exhibited alacrity in seeking and returning any who might have eluded her vigilance.—Personal liberty had long in fact been held only by the tenure of complexion or pedigree. By this enactment the whole nation stood up before the world—and transferred to the slave oligarchy, by due forms of law—all rights of conscience, and all protection for personal freedom.

The boldness and effrontery of this enactment alarmed the fears of many who had ever before refused to listen to the warnings of friends or the threats of foes. There was aroused in many parts of the community an appearance of general indignation and a determination to resist its requirements. But notwithstanding this spasmodic effort of the community—previous experience of northern servility, had prepared the friends of freedom to expect submission to this most degrading and infamous of any previous legislation. Long continued support of slavery has so familiarized our countrymen with its enormities, that the generous impulses of their natures, which revolt at its injustice are paralyzed, and we can hardly hope to see them again effective, unless stimulated by the co-operation of their fears and their interests. These are at present mainly on the side of slavery—and have been employed most effectually to quiet the agitation which the fugitive slave-law had generated. So that now in the language of the New York Tribune, the repeal of the law is not to be expected, as there is no powerful party demanding it. It is law—and is like to remain law—and though wicked and unjust, as law it must be obeyed. This is the language of the nation. God is dethroned, and humanity made secondary to the constitution and congressional enactments.

The struggle of abolitionists the past year has been vigorous and determined. It has been

successful in compelling its enemies to avow their revolting positions. Priests and politicians in their rage have vied with each other in blasphemy against truth and liberty. The exploded dogma of the divine right of tyrants to rule and of slaves to obey, has been dug out from the ignorance and savagism of the past, and installed as the supreme idea of the social and political state. Such madness we would fain hope is but the precursor of speedy destruction for their system sustain. For to unmask the enemy and compel him to appear in his true character is to achieve a victory. The character of slavery is too revolting to be sustained—its exposure is its defeat.

The undisguised purpose of the South to subjugate the North for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and the revolting measures adopted within the last few months for this purpose has driven many of anti-slavery tendencies to more radical positions, and has vindicated in the eyes of others the justice of our motto,—NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. The idolatrous veneration with which the union of the States has been heretofore regarded, has been dissipated with thousands, and weakened with all. Men of all parties are beginning to feel that a union purchased at the expense of freedom and justice is purchased at too dear a price. The conscience yet remaining in the various churches is becoming thoroughly aroused. The Anti-Slavery members have become hopeless of the reform of their associates and are resolving upon separation from and non-communication with slaveholders and their abettors, as the only way of escape from guilt and the only method of administering a suitable rebuke for this iniquity. The Christian Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held at Chicago, has spoken out clearly and decidedly upon this subject. And the talent and energy of the Convention, will we hope, secure the agitation of the secession question among all the churches of the West.

The extreme positions and measures of the slave power have driven Anti-Slavery men of all grades into more fraternal relationship.—This fact has manifested itself through the Anti-Slavery press, and in the Conventions which have been held in various parts of the country. Particularly at the Convention called by a noble band of Anti-Slavery Women in Cincinnati. The Abolitionists there assembled, gave utterance with the utmost freedom to their various and even conflicting views in regard to the means for the overthrow of slavery. The intercourse of that Convention thoroughly convinced all who participated in it, of the integrity and thoroughness of their mutual purpose to secure deliverance to the slave. And a mutual pledge was thus in effect given, that they would unceasingly labor, together where they could, and separately where from principle they must, for the attainment of their common object. The Committee rejoice at the free and fraternal spirit thus manifested. But are also thoroughly convinced that no fraternity or union can, of itself secure success. As our object is justice, fidelity to our highest convictions of truth is more essential than union or numbers.

The opportune visit of George Thompson to this country. His triumphant journeyings through New England—New York and Pennsylvania. His eloquence of heart and tongue carrying conviction to all minds, and annihilating prejudice against truth and its advocate—marked the last year as an era in our cause. And though we were not permitted to welcome him to Ohio. We feel that his service was one for us—for our country and for the world. A service rendered not merely to the chattle slave but to universal freedom. And for that service we delight here to record our gratitude.

A fair was held at Salem during the last winter which afforded important financial aid to the Committee. For this result the Society is indebted to the persevering labors of a few disinterested women who successfully prosecuted their enterprise in spite of a multitude of embarrassments. A proposition has already been made for another to be held during the coming winter. We hope the number engaged in this, may be greater than in the previous one, and that the labor may consequently be less burdensome upon the few and more productive to the cause.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, has as heretofore received no inconsiderable share of the attention of the Committee. They have deemed the continuance of its publication and the high tone of its character indispensable to the success of our cause. Its circulation among paying subscribers has slowly but steadily increased. At the last anniversary its subscribers numbered 1270. Its present number is 1400 giving an increase of 130 for the last eleven months.

Expense of publication,	1791 00
Receipts on subscription,	\$996 11
Excess of expense,	725 00

The increase in the price of the paper which was made previous to the last annual meeting has been cheerfully met by the subscribers and without diminishing their number has materially aided the Committee in meeting the expense of publication. Many of the subscribers manifest a commendable anxiety for its interest by paying their subscriptions in advance. If all the present subscribers would adopt this course the entire expense of publication would be at once met by the resources of the paper itself, and the Committee would be able to devote the results of pledges and donations to the dissemination of our principles by the living speaker. An arrangement which would enable us to push forward our enterprise as we have hitherto been unable to do. We earnestly commend this measure to all the friends of the cause.

A large amount of arrearages are still due upon the paper, though some of long standing, have during the past year been liquidated. The expense of publication, it is but right to say, is now reduced to the very lowest point. During the year the Committee have finished paying for the type on which the paper is printed, so that both press and type are now the property of the Society. We take pleasure in say-

ing that Mr. Hudson, the printer, while he works for the lowest prices he can possibly afford,—performs the printing with neatness and punctuality, and exercises a care over the property of the Society, highly commendable.

In May last, the Committee, with exceeding regret, found themselves compelled to part with the services of Oliver Johnson, who for nearly two years had labored so earnestly and successfully. To his ability and fidelity as an editor, the cause among us, owes much of its past prosperity, and the paper its present standing. The readers of the paper are indebted to Sallie B. Gove, James Barnaby, and Benjamin S. Jones, for their valuable services in conducting the paper during the interval between the vacation of Mr. Johnson and the assumption of the duties by the present Editor. The friends of the Society have manifested their concurrence with the Committee in the importance they give to The Bugle, by steadily increasing the subscription list, notwithstanding the editorial changes that have unavoidably occurred. Thus evincing their attachment to the cause. This fact has given great encouragement to all concerned in conducting the paper.

The liberality manifested by the Society, at its last Anniversary, encouraged the Committee to undertake more, in the way of employing Agents, than during the previous year.—James W. Walker, has during the greater part of the past year, devoted his valuable services to the cause under the direction of the Committee. His labors have been eminently successful, particularly in Michigan, in which he was aided by Joseph Treat, who went to the warfare under the direction of the Committee; but without their incurring any pecuniary responsibility for his support. Old friends were by their labors combined and encouraged—and new friends brought to their aid, and the circulation of The Bugle considerably extended. The opposition was violent. The enemies of freedom there, as elsewhere, combined against the truth. Prejudice and interest were invoked, but with signal failure. The Society has now in Michigan, some of its warmest and most reliable friends. Some of the true-hearted women of the State, are laboring with commendable zeal, for the furtherance of the cause.

The Executive Committee should, without fail, be furnished with the means of rigorously prosecuting this work in Michigan, and extending it to Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.—These, together with Iowa which is fast filling up with an intelligent and enterprising population, should receive attention from the friends of freedom. In all these States are to be found some most radical, and faithful friends of the cause, and the principles of freedom that some of them are incorporating into their Constitutions and Laws, show that they have an appreciation of their importance, in advance of those who first settled the older States of the Confederacy, and indicating a soil most favorable for the seed of truth.

Henry C. Wright, the unwearied friend of humanity, spent a portion of the last Winter and Spring in Indiana. Principally devoting himself to Anti-Slavery labors. These efforts resulted as they have elsewhere done, to arouse opposition and discussion by the multitude—and a careful, candid investigation, and consequent practical adoption of the truth by a few, leaving an influence for progress with all. Mr. Wright has just returned to this field, and we shall hope to hear a good report of his labors. Though he receives no aid from our organization, our work is a common one, and our mutual co-operation is most cordial.

Mr. C. S. Griffin, was appointed an Agent of the Society immediately after the last Anniversary. And during the year has devoted portions of his time to the service of the Society, with much profit to the cause, particularly in the region immediately west of the Cuihuaga. Mr. John Selby, has also labored a portion of the year in Western Pennsylvania. M. R. Robinson spent two months in lecturing, in several counties of the Reserve, during the Autumn and Winter.

During the past year, our brethren at the East have been prosecuting the work with vigor in New England and New York—and have been unable to extend that aid to the enterprise in the West they have heretofore so liberally done. Nor ought they to be expected to do it, at least so far as Ohio is concerned. There is among us enough of wealth, of energy, of liberality, of love of freedom, to effect this revolution among ourselves. With this confidence in the abolitionists, the Committee undertook to sustain the work on the territory already occupied, and resolved if possible to extend it still further. The abolitionists, we believe are willing to meet this responsibility—to sustain the paper—and extend the influence of lecturers.—During the past year the Committee have suffered embarrassment for want of funds, and have been compelled to let their expenditures outrun their means in hand. The redemption of the pledges now due, will however abundantly enable them to meet all responsibilities.

Parker Pillsbury, to whose faithful labors the Society and the cause is already so much indebted, will continue his labors with us for some weeks to come. The American Anti-Slavery Society kindly proffering to sustain him. To his labors in connexion with those of C. C. Burleigh, whose valuable services we have also obtained, J. W. Walker who has consented to act as General and Financial Agent, and others during the approaching Autumn—we look for grand results. The time is propitious—the community are inviting discussion; and will listen with interest to that of the most radical character. We look to this meeting for the means of effectually prosecuting this important campaign.

The Committee have been entirely unable to meet the multiplied and urgent demands for aid, from various parts of the country. There are large portions of our own State, where it is thought our efforts would be especially successful, to which we have been unable to devote any attention. It has been with deep regret,

that the Committee have found themselves unable to enter upon these promising fields of labor.—They have felt it of the utmost importance that our Society, the only one in the West, professing to maintain the superiority of truth over organizations, laws, and wicked compacts, should be represented in every community.

Resolved unanimously, That the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted.

Parker Pillsbury, Chairman of the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions which were accepted:

Resolved, That we are not merely warring against the extension of slavery by the acquisition of new slave territory, either through purchase, fraud or conquest, nor against any fugitive slave law, constitutional or unconstitutional; nor for the writ of *habeas corpus*, or the right of jury trial for captured slaves; but we are warring eternal war against the doctrine that man can ever under any possibility of circumstances, hold property in man. And

Resolved, That any political party which will hold Union with slave holders at all, or recognize them as having any rights whatever, more than have *felous or pirates*, is an utter denial of the fundamental doctrines of justice and liberty, and a daring rebellion against the government of the Universe.

Resolved, That the Free Soil party welcomes the slaveholder to the government platform with all his crimes; it recognizes his right to enslave millions of its and its own equal brother, it says to him, "We are bound to you by most sacred ties which we will always respect, and we will ever sustain the Union, however bounded," and however extended by fraud and falsehood toward the Indians, or the wretched, wretched million of thousands of thousands of Africans; we will continue true and loyal to that Union, as we have ever been, though Cuba and St. Domingo with all Mexico, swell its bloody triumphs, and all their soil be consecrated to the curse and crimes of slavery."

Resolved, That though we rejoice in the changes of public sentiment which are seen in the partial successes of the Free Soil party, we are still mindful that wherever held office in the U. S. Government, is a sworn supporter of the voice and action of the majority in this confederacy of plunderers & enslavers of human beings, whatever that voice or action may be whether it be to seize and subdue new accessions of territory from Mexico or other nations, or to carve that already plundered into new and numberless slave states; and while that party is shouting over its occasional, though uncertain triumphs, we will still over and above its exultations continue to peal our all conquering motto, "NO UNION WITH SLAVE HOLDERS NOR SLAVERY."

Resolved, That we again renew our most decided testimony against the infamous and cruel designs of the American Colonization Society; a Society based on prejudice and hate against a large portion of the human race on account of their complexion; a society originating among slaveholders, and formed for the avowed object, (among others equally atrocious,) of rendering slave property more secure, and at the same time with most unblushing hypocrisy, pretending, especially here at the North, to be laboring to overthrow slavery, and boasting that with the colonized slaves, who have all their lives been the victims of the most benighted ignorance, compelled vice, and unpaired cruelty and hate, from the baptized millions and republicans of this country, it is to civilize and christianize the unknown millions of Africa, and claiming to know and to assert through its agents, that God has decreed and determined that Africa shall be elevated and saved in no other way, and a society that on the whole, most blasphemously denies the doctrine of the equality and brotherhood of the race, and declares that not even christianity is able to overcome prejudice and hatred against the African complexion; and we hereby warn the colored population of the land to beware of it as a roaring lion that goeth about seeking whom it may devour, and the friends of the colored people against being deceived by the specious pretensions of this most illustrious instance, of the very prince of devils transforming himself into an angel of light.

Resolved, That the American Government and Union are a conspiracy against the rights of millions of the people, high treason to justice and liberty, and open and daring rebellion against the laws of nature and of God. Therefore

Resolved, That any church or church member, minister or association of ministers, that voluntarily builds political fellowship with that Union, by voting in it, or being voted for, with a view to holding its offices, or that does not ever where and at all times, solemnly protest against it, as against any other clan or confederacy of pirates and banditti, all such churches, members and ministers, should be held as more dangerous to the present and future well being of man, than all the most blasphemous infidelity, or benighted superstition and degradation of Catholic, Mahometan or Pagan lands.

Resolved, That we regard the Anti-Slavery Bugle as at present edited and conducted, as an indispensable as well as invaluable auxiliary in the prosecution of the Anti-Slavery cause, and as members and friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, we hold ourselves sacredly bound to its support, and we hereby pledge ourselves in its behalf, whatever becomes of our political present, our religious journals or any other reading in which we may have indulged.

Resolved, That we have learned with the highest satisfaction that the Anti-Slavery Women propose holding a Fair at Salem, about the close of the present year, in aid of the cause, and we take this occasion to tender to them our heartfelt sympathy and co-operation; ever mindful of the obligations under which they have already laid the enterprise, by former efforts of a similar character, and convinced and assured that in woman's zeal and woman's sympathy, we have a sure and certain prophecy of our final if not speedy triumph.

Lewis Morgan, from the Nominating Committee, recommended the following persons as officers of the Society, for the ensuing year, who were unanimously elected:

President, WILLIAM STRADMAN, Randolph. Vice Presidents, George Garretson, New Lisbon; Josephine Griffin, Litchfield; John Smith, Mecca; Z. Baker, Akron; Angeline Deming, Salem.

Corresponding Secretary, M. R. Robinson, Salem.

Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, Treasurers, Robt. Thomas, D. I. Bown, Mary Bown. On motion naby, Samuel Committee of On motion Finance be organization of C. C. Burleigh, tion, comment Slavery labor lover of liber Adjourned

WILLIAM S the Chair de The business Treasurer, Is

Western with I. Trese On hand, bal By J. W. W Fair goods

Pub. Ag. Pd. on Type Pd. J. W. W. C. S. S. Griffin Pd. for use of Anniversary Pd. T. E. V. Over credit to Treasurers B

On hand James Barn Publishing A On motion, gan, Joseph C Reports of the James Barn general financ by Benjamin

During the tee were enge and donations The follow mously adopt

Resolved, Western Ant to hold corre mittee of the them a pussi Anniversary at such other in their discr ble.

Joseph Treo edly advoca Anti-Slavery or some other The Audit had examined Publishing Ag Anti-Slaver Meeting adj row morning.

Convention in the Chair. William Lig arer. On motion, Joel McMillen On motion, lutions now b and taken up made by Sam Newport, C. Adjourned

President is On motion, Resolved, T half past three The Resolu read one by G. B. Smith C. C. Burleigh Resolved, be presented its vicinity for their gen this meeting On motion WILLIAM

Joel McMillen place of Will ing. In consequ the Anniversary financial Comm meeting. W we will give to pledged to the Receipts a REPORT C Whole amount Donation Whole amount Provision Amount Pledg Total of Pledg JA Aug. 27th,

On the 6th Ind., by the R G. McMillen O'WATNEY, de of Bowling Gr

Recording Secretary, Sarah N. McMillen.
Treasurer, Joel McMillen, * Salem.
Executive Committee, James Barnaby, Rachel Trescott, Robert Hillis, John Gordon, K. G. Thomas, D. H. Hise, Lewis Morgan, Benjamin Brown, Mary L. Gilbert, Isaac Trescott, Sarah Down.

On motion the Chair appointed James Barnaby, Samuel Brooke and K. G. Thomas, a Committee on Finance.

On motion, Resolved, that the business of Finance be taken up immediately after the organization of the Convention, in the afternoon. C. C. Burleigh then addressed the Convention, commending the suggestions of the Annual Report, in regard to the extension of Anti-Slavery labor, to the hearty support of every lover of liberty.

Adjourned till one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WILLIAM STREEDMAN, the President, on taking the Chair delivered an appropriate address.—The business of Finance was called up, and the Treasurer, Isaac Trescott presented the

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.
Western Anti-Slavery Society, in account with I. Trescott, Treasurer.

On hand, balance on last year's report, \$324.25
By J. W. Walker and others, and
Fair goods, 1128.24

P. Pub. Agent,	\$934.89
Pd. on Type,	109.45
Pd. J. W. Walker,	289.83
C. S. S. Griffin,	16.25
Pd. for use of house to hold Anniversary in,	10.00
Pd. T. E. Vickers,	1.00
Overcredit to T. E. Vickers,	1.00
Treasurer's Book,	.33
	\$1362.75
	\$1362.75

On hand, 89.84

James Barnaby presented the Report of the Publishing Agent, which was accepted.

On motion, the Chair appointed Lewis Morgan, Joseph Carroll and Lydia Irish, to audit the Reports of the Treasurer and Publishing Agent. James Barnaby presented an expose of the general financial affairs of the Society, followed by Benjamin Brown and others.

During their remarks, the Financial Committee were engaged in the reception of pledges and donations.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ex. Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society be instructed to hold correspondence with the Ex. Committee of the Parent Society, extending to them a passing invitation to hold the next Anniversary of that Society in Cleveland, or at such other place within our limits as they in their discretion shall deem most practicable.

Joseph Treat then took the stand and earnestly advocated the calling of a Young People's Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held at Salem, or some other place during the coming Autumn.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Reports of the Treasurer and Publishing Agent, and found them correct.

Anti-Slavery Song.

Meeting adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Convention assembled, WILLIAM STREEDMAN in the Chair.

William Lightfoot declined serving as Treasurer.

On motion, his resignation was accepted, and Joel McMillen elected in his stead.

On motion of Parker Pillsbury, all the Resolutions now before the Convention, were read and taken up for discussion. Speeches were made by Samuel Myers, O. O. Brown, J. W. Newport, C. C. Burleigh, and W. H. Brisbane.

Adjourned to one o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

President in the Chair.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn at half past three o'clock.

The Resolutions were again taken up and read one by one, discussed and adopted.

G. B. Smith, J. W. Newport, Jacob Heaton, C. C. Burleigh, W. H. Brisbane participated.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Fairmount, Mount Union and its vicinity for their liberal hospitality and for their generous provision for the wants of this meeting.

On motion adjourned.

WILLIAM STREEDMAN, PRESIDENT.
H. D. SMALLEY,
C. S. S. GRIFFIN, Secretaries.

* Joel McMillen was elected subsequently, in place of William Lightfoot, who declined serving.

Financial Report.

In consequence of the hurry at the close of the Anniversary Meeting, the Report of the Financial Committee, was not presented to the meeting. We give it below, and in our next, we will give the names of those who contributed and pledged to the funds of the Society. As also the Receipts for The Bugle.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Whole amount of Cash collected on Donations,	\$117.95
Whole amount of Cash collected at Provision Table,	30.06
Amount Pledged,	\$148.01
	438.02
Total of Pledges and Cash,	\$606.03

JAMES BARNABY, Chairman.

Aug. 27th, 1851.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of August, in Bowling Green Ind., by the Rev. Mr. Wood of Clinton, Dr. U. G. McMillen, of Clinton, to Miss ANN B. GATHWAY, daughter of Dr. W. B. Gathway, of Bowling Green.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOUS OR A JABING TRUMPET, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 30, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets at Marlboro, September 7.

Anti-Slavery Lecture in Salem.

C. C. BURLEIGH will lecture in Salem, on Saturday Evening.

The Anniversary.

We prepared an article about our glorious Anniversary. Not room for it all, says the printer. Well it was a glorious one, that we will say. The old forest was glorious. The weather was glorious, and the hospitality of the good citizens was gloriously unbounded, except by the demand upon it. The audience was unprecedentedly large on Sunday, and quite all that could be expected subsequently. There was liberality, fraternity, fidelity and firmness. The speaking of Burleigh and Pillsbury, of Brisbane, and Sallie Holley, and the multitude of others who lay no claims to rhetoric, but who understood and felt the great truths of freedom and uttered them in their own strong and hearty way. All was worthy of the occasion and the cause.

By the Report of the Financial Committee it will be seen that the donations and pledges, amounted to \$606.03. To which should be added a pledge of friends in Michigan, of \$150 in case the Committee will grant them the services of Mr. Walker, as agent during the coming Winter; which the Committee have already promised, with Mr. Walker's consent. Many of the reliable abolitionists present, made no contributions or pledges, reserving them for the meetings to be held in their vicinity.

The discussions of the last day, upon the resolutions of the Business Committee, deepened in interest and power to the last, and the hour of adjournment, after a three days session, found all interested in its continuance, with more than the freshness and vigour of its commencement. We have never witnessed a discussion of the differences between the free soilers and disunionists, conducted so much to our liking, as the closing one of Tuesday. The resolutions were evidently thought by the Free Soilers, to be severe upon their position, in supporting the pro-slavery compact, the despicable and bloody sham of the American Union. It seemed to us that the truthfulness and propriety of the resolutions were triumphantly vindicated. Dr. Brisbane, who opposed them, affirming that if his views of the Constitution were such as those entertained by the Society, he should be compelled to adopt their position. But believing as he did, that the Constitution was not only ample in its provisions for the removal of slavery in the States, but that its principles were such as would annihilate it throughout the world, he was compelled to dissent from our measures, and could freely co-operate with the Free Soil Party.

Exception was particularly taken to the resolution which affirms that Free-soilers welcome slavery to the government. In justification, Parker Pillsbury referred to the fact that everywhere, in their convention, resolutions, their papers, and congressional speeches they had avowed their attachment to the Union and their determination to abide by it. Even C. Sumner had pronounced it twice blessed. Jacob Heaton thought we should separate; the one to the right and the other to the left. There should be no strife between us. Our object was common. He conceded the sincerity and earnestness of the disunionists.—C. C. Burleigh replied, your concession is our sufficient justification. We honestly believe that the Free Soil Party occupies a position which renders direct and efficient support to Slavery.

If you be equally honest, and sincere which we neither deny nor doubt it; what can we as honest men do less than expose your false position? Shall we suffer unexposed, the friends of freedom to be deluded into the support of slavery? It seems to us that our Free Soil brethren were severely pinched by the arguments of Messrs. Burleigh and Pillsbury, but that was no fault of theirs and they bore it with commendable patience and good humor.

C. C. Burleigh in Salem.

On Wednesday Evening C. C. Burleigh addressed a large audience in the Town Hall in Salem. Giving a most masterly exhibition of the ability of the North to abolish slavery by her moral power. He bore his audience irresistibly along to every conclusion. At the close of the address he took full possession of the whole artillery of the saviours of the Union. He did not however sprike the battery, but wheeled it most effectively against themselves. Fugitive Slaves must be returned, that the Union may be saved. A Union that can be saved by such instrumentality ought to be destroyed. Who can gain say it? We cannot think otherwise than that those of the audience who can appreciate an argument or are susceptible to the impulses of humanity, went home with less veneration for the American Union than they came.

The Report of the Women's Rights Convention at Akron, has been received, and is ready for distribution.

Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Parker Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, J. W. Walker and others, will attend Conventions at
Berlin, Sunday, August, 31
Marlborough, Sunday, Sept. 7
Carrollton, Thursday, " 11
Leesburgh, Saturday & Sunday " 13 & 14
Meetings at the above places to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

During the intervals between these Conventions, meetings will be held by Parker Pillsbury and J. W. Walker, at
Garrettsville, Tuesday & Wednesday Sept. 2 & 3
Ravenna, Thursday, Sept. 4
Mogadore, (Evening) Friday " 5
New Franklin, Stark Co., Monday " 8
Freed's Grove, Tuesday " 9
Augusta, Wednesday " 10

C. C. Burleigh will attend meetings at
Canfield, Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 1 & 2
Youngstown, Wednesday, " 3
Warren, Thursday, " 4
Newton Falls, Friday, " 5
Atwater, Saturday, " 6
Canton, Monday, " 8
Paris, Tuesday, " 9
Minerva, Wednesday, " 10
New Market, Friday, " 12

The friends at the above places, with the exception of Mogadore, will please fix the hour of meeting in the afternoon or evening. Printed handbills for the notification of the meetings, can be had on application to James Barnaby, Salem.

The Cuban Invasion.

The Cuban Revolution is already transformed into an invasion. Troops are openly departing in numbers, from various parts of the country. War with Spain, and further annexation, is we fear inevitable. The infancy of this bloody government is to be deepened and blackened still further. Public meetings are advertised in New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Troops are passing down the River from Kentucky. And every means seems at once called into vigorous requisition to excite indignation against the Cuban Government, and for arousing the blood thirsty spirit of this nation. The mob in New Orleans on the 21st inst., destroyed the office of a Spanish press in that city—destroyed the property of other Spanish citizens—sacked the office of the Spanish Consul, and compelled him to take refuge from their fury, in a prison. The latest accounts states that on the 22d, 2,000 men surrounded the prison and threatened its demolition, unless the Consul was given up.

A meeting in New Orleans, said to number twelve or fifteen thousand, Resolved, enthusiastically to recommend the purchase of Cuba. That is the cue—bully Spain into a sale, and their northern minions into a purchase.

How long will men who claim to be the champions of freedom, retain their connection with their support of this government. We go for a revolution. Not in Cuba, but at home. Away with this government whose main business it is to support slavery by blood violence and national robbery. Talk of anarchy and bloodshed as the result of separation from this government! What have we now? Blood shed and anarchy for the sake of union with robbers of nations and kidnappers of men. If we must have anarchy and war better to have it under pretence of securing liberty and justice than as now. But we are not driven to this alternative. The anarchy and bloodshed and robbery will cease, if we but withdraw the means of its support. It is on the soil and wealth of the North on which this monster government riots and fattens; this which enables it to accomplish its schemes of stupendous wickedness. No union with the invading tyrants of defenceless nations!

Teacher's Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Columbian Co. Teacher's Association, will be held in Hanover, on Saturday, Sept. 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that there will be a general attendance of the teachers in the county, as it will devolve upon those present, to determine the time and place of holding the Teacher's Institute. Three Essays upon subjects connected with Education, are expected.

J. MARKHAM, Sec'y.
Hanover, Aug. 21, 1851.

The Fair.

The Women of Salem and vicinity, friendly to the Fair, to be held in aid of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, are requested to meet at the house of Isaac Trescott, at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Sept. 1st, to form a Sewing Circle, and make arrangements for the Fair.

Fair at Leesville.

The Ladies of Leesville, will hold a Fair, at the time of the Convention at that place, on Saturday the 13th of September. Don't fail to be there, all within reach. Abolitionists, Unionists—all are invited.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A note from J. W. Walker states that when about 7 miles from Warren, on their return from the Anniversary, the buggy in which his father was riding, was overturned and his leg so terribly fractured and lacerated, that amputation will be necessary.

Rev. W. H. BRISBANE's Post Office address, will in future be Cincinnati, O.

Ohio Free Soil Convention.

The State Convention for the Nomination of officers was held at Columbus last week. Samuel Lewis was nominated for Governor. The following selection from their resolutions is all we have room for this week from their proceedings.

Whereas, We have assembled in Convention as Free-soilers, to adopt measures for the protection and preservation of Freedom, it is due to ourselves, to the occasion, and to the people of the State, that we declare our views on certain questions of National and State policy.

Resolved, Therefore, that the proviso of JEFFERSON, to prohibit the extension of Slavery, after 1800, in all the Territories of the United States, Southern and Northern, the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for the Proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it, the actual exclusion of slavery from the North Western Territory, by the ordinance of 1786, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly shows that it was the settled policy of the Nation, under the guidance of Washington and Franklin, and Jefferson, not to extend, nationalize, or encourage; but to limit, localize and discourage Slavery. And to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the General Government ought speedily to return.

Resolved, That our Fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order "to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty;" but expressly denied to the Federal Government which they created, all Constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgement of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a Slave, than to make a King; no more power to institute or establish Slavery, than to institute or establish monarchy; no more power to legislate for the protection or preservation of Slavery, than for the protection or preservation of the "Holy Inquisition." No such power can be found among those powers specially conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, That the "Fugitive Slave Law," enacted by the last Congress, is in derogation of the genius of our free institutions, an unwarrantable encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a violation of the principles of natural and revealed religion, an assumption of legislative power without Constitutional authority, and a monstrous exhibition of tyranny, injustice, cruelty, and oppression. We will not regard it as any of our leading force or efficacy whatsoever.

In the language of Patrick Henry, we say: "if this be treason make the most of it." Resolved, That the practical working of the "Fugitive Slave Law," is strikingly developed in the barbarous treatment of the colored man Daniel, at Buffalo, New York, on the 16th inst. His arrest was effected by striking him on the back of the head with a billet of wood, which cut a hideous gash, and knocked him senseless back upon the stove, where he was grievously burned. Thus he was hand-cuffed and taken before the Commissioner at the Court House, the bleeding profusely at the back of the head, and at the nose, and moreover, so stupefied by the assault, that he fell asleep several times during the brief and very summary proceedings, which terminated in his consignment to hopeless bondage.

This deed could not have been consummated with impunity in the dominions of the Grand Turk. In Buffalo, the home of Millard Fillmore, its perpetration was backed by all the power of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That Congress ought, in the opinion of this Convention, to prohibit Human Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all other places under the exclusive national jurisdiction, and to put an end to the coast-wise slave trade.

Resolved, That we accept the issues forced upon us by the slave power, and to their demand for more Slave States, and more Slave Territory, our calm and determined answer is—NO MORE SLAVE STATES, AND NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY.

If any member of the Confederacy dislikes to continue the co-partnership upon these terms, it must try something else. We will not relax the rule.

CUBA.—The New Orleans Correspondent of the New York Herald says.

There are now at least three thousand stout men raised, only waiting transportation to embark their lives and their all in the struggle of the Cubans. Daily crowds of young men arrive from the neighboring States, well armed and fully accoutered, eager for the fray. Those gallant young officers—Hawkins and Pickett, of Kentucky—the latter a good Spanish scholar, who has resided some time in the West Indies, have two hundred picked riflemen of Kentucky, who will be among the first to embark in the next expedition."

Presidential Candidates.

The Carpet Bag has defined its position on the Presidential question, and declared for "Ensign Stebbings." In alluding to other prominent candidates, the editor says that Scott has been long and favorably known to the country through his works as the author of "Scriptural Commentaries," and the "Life of Napoleon." The Carpet Bag has never liked Webster, since he revised his dictionary. "Mr. Buchanan's lectures, it says, 'on Neurology and Mesmerism are well remembered by our citizens. Perhaps as President he would electrify the world.' Mr. Douglass is celebrated for his fancy lozenges, and admitting that this celebrity might enable him to be useful in fixing the rates of duty on sugar, the editor is against making this a test of his ability to fill the high station desired.

A new cotton factory has just been started at Woodville, Mississippi. It has an engine of eighty horse power, with 4,000 spindles, 80 looms, and corresponding machinery.—There are four stories of the building for working purposes and about fifty hands are employed, being about one fourth the number expected to be engaged, in full work in a short time. There are comfortable and well-arranged boarding houses, and every convenience to render the work people as happy as possible.

Women's Rights Convention.

In accordance with a vote of the Women's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Mass., on the 23d and 24th of October last, another Convention for the same object, viz: "to consider the Rights, Duties and Relations of Woman," will be held in Worcester, Mass., the 15th and 16th of October next.

We invite all, both men and women, to meet at the appointed time and place, for the free and full discussion of this great question. The cause itself, affecting as it does the destiny of the race, takes the front rank in those Reform movements which the progressive spirit of the age has called into being; and invites to its aid, all who see and feel the wrongs which grow out of the false position occupied by Woman, and who having

"No dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind."
Dare give to such a movement, the sanction of their presence, and to embody in word and deed, the thought and feeling which they must have, who see that Woman, Socially, Civilly, Religiously and Educationally, occupies an unnatural and unworthy position.

The work contemplated, is no "child's play." It was directly with the thought, so deeply rooted and so hoary, that Woman is only an appendage, and not an integral part in the fabric of human society. It is in full conflict with the world's teachers,—its preachers, its lawgivers, its facts and its painters.

It stands opposed to those soul-blighting usages of society which have consigned Woman to an aimless and objectless existence, and have baptized a life so unworthy, as peculiarly fitting and graceful for Woman.

Such are some of the circumstances; come then to the Convention, prepared as thought meets thought, to seize and use each new ray of light in dispelling the "gross darkness" that is spread everywhere, relative to Woman's Rights, and the duties that grow out of those Rights.

Reports will be presented, from the Committees, appointed by the last Convention; on Education, Industrial Avocations; Civil and Political Functions, and Social Relations.

In addition to those who last year gave interest to the Convention, Mrs. Cox of Ohio, will be present.

In behalf of the Committee,
LUCY STONE,
PAULINA W. DAVIS,
WM. H. CHANNING.

N. B. Papers friendly to the movements are requested to copy.

Job Printing Establishment,
BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices.

(Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.)
WANTED.—FOR an Orphan Mullatto Boy 13 years old. A permanent situation upon reasonable terms until old enough to go to a trade. He is an active intelligent boy.

Apply at the Office of the Bugle, or to John Negis, one mile South East of Salem.

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY-STREET,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET,
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Paddings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Revere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Laces, Tulle, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

More About Quitting.

Mr. Editor: We have taken up the pen some ten or a dozen times lately, to write an Advertisement, and as often have we committed the scroll to the fire, under this impression, to wit: That the whole truth was not revealed according to our desire.

We have now abandoned the idea of writing anything, but are going to stick to the "Digging" while yet, with the feeling that the patrons of our old ship will stay with us, as we are determined to please. Our New Engine enables us to do work twice as fast as formerly: consequently we can do off Grist of 10 and 20 bushels while the horses bait, and have lots of room for new customers.

Steam Mill, one-fourth of a mile West of Salem. E. K. SMITH.

August 20th, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, consisting of 55 acres of land, well improved. The Farm is situated two miles south of Salem, near the Lisbon Road. The improvements are a Frame House, with a good well of water near the door, also a good Log Barn.

THOMAS TEAGARDEN.

August 20th, 1851.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of the "New Constitution" which has been, by the people of Ohio adopted, the term of office of the undersigned, will cease on the second Monday of February, 1852.—Being desirous of collecting the cost due to myself and others previous to the expiration of my term without augmenting them by execution, I take this method of giving notice to all who know themselves delinquent, that unless these costs are paid previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1852, that execution will be issued in such cases without respect to person.

I think the community generally will bear testimony that during my term of office, so far as within my power, I have carefully avoided any accumulation of costs to litigant parties, and have not issued execution unless in cases where my orders so to do were peremptory. I hope, therefore, that those persons who know themselves indebted either as principal or security, as Executors, Administrators or as Guardians, will promptly respond to this call and thereby save themselves further costs and myself and successor in office, the unpleasant task of issuing execution.

S. B. MCKENZIE,
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.

Clerk's Office, Common Pleas, July 14, 1851.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, will commence its operations under the care of the subscriber. The Building is commodious, with Study and Recitation Rooms. The services of a thoroughly educated Frenchman, recently from Paris, have been secured as Teacher of the French, German and Italian Languages, as well as of Drawing, Painting, including Sketching, Pastel and Painting in water colors and oil. His modes of teaching are those now practiced in the best Universities of Europe. An arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. Lusk, an eminently successful Teacher of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, to give a course of Lessons in that art during each term of the year. A series of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, will be delivered during the next term,—and probably during each term of the year,—by Dr. R. H. Mack of Cleveland, whose experience as a lecturer, fine French, Marink and skeleton, and numerous Plates, cannot fail to render the subject interesting to all who may attend his course. Other Scientific Lectures will be delivered during each term.

The Institution is furnished with Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Historical Charts, Anatomical Plates, a large collection of Minerals, and a well selected Library of Minerals.

Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by sickness, or urgent duties. Those who wish to study the languages, should commence with the term, so as to enter the Classes when first formed.

The Course of Instruction shall be thorough and practical.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS: To be paid either during or promptly at the close of the Term.

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, \$3 00.

The Elements of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 4 00.

The Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Book-Keeping by Double Entry, &c., 5 00.

EXTRA CHARGES.

The French and German Languages, Drafting, Drawing and Pastel each, 3 00.

Sketching and Painting in Water Colors, each, 4 00.

Attending both Mr. Lusk's Course in Penmanship, and Dr. Mack's Lectures, 1 00.

Miscellaneous.

Two Pictures in One.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOW.

The setting sun of chill December lighted up the solitary front window of a small tenement on a street, which we now have occasion to visit. As we push gently aside the open door, we gain sight of a small room, clean as baby hands can make it, where a neat, cheerful-looking mulatto woman is busy at an ironing table: a basket full of glossy bosomed shirts, and faultless collars and wristbands is beside her, into which she is placing the last few items with evident pride and satisfaction. A bright, black-eyed boy, just come from school with his satchel of books over the shoulder, stands, cap in hand, relating to his mother how he has been at the head of his class, and showing his school tickets, which his mother, with untiring admiration, deposits in the little red china tea-pot—which as being their most reliable article of gentility, is made the deposit of all the money and most especial valuables of the family.

"Now, Henry," says the mother, "look out and see if father is coming along the street," and she begins fanning the little black tea-kettle, which is soon set singing on the stove.

From the inner room now daughter Mary, a well-grown girl of thirteen, brings the baby, just roused from a nap, and very impatient to renew his acquaintance with his mamma.

"Bless his bright eyes—mother will take him," ejaculates the busy little woman, whose hands are by this time in a very floury condition, in the imminent stages of wetting up biscuit—"in a minute," and she quickly frees herself from the flour and paste, and deputed Mary to roll out her biscuit, proceeds to the consolation and succor of young master.

"Now, Henry," says the mother, "you'll have time, before supper, to take that basket of clothes up to Mr. Sheldon's—put in that nice bill that you made out last night. I shall give you a cent every bill you write out for me. What a comfort it is, for one's children to be getting 'learn' so."

Henry shouldered the basket and passed out the door just as a neatly dressed colored man walked up with his pail and whitewash brushes.

"Oh, you've come, father, have you—Mary, are the biscuits in?—you may as well set the table now—well, George, what news?"

"Nothing, only a pretty smart day's work. I've brought home five dollars—and shall have as much as I can do these two weeks?—and the man, having washed his hands, proceeded to count out his change on the ironing-table."

"Well, it takes you to bring in the money," said the delighted wife, "nobody but you could turn off that much in a day!"

"Well, they do say—those that's had me once—that they never want any other hand to take hold in their rooms. I suppose it's a kinder practice I've got, and kinder natural."

"Tell ye what," said the little woman, taking down the family strong box—to wit, the china tea-pot, adorned—and pouring the contents on the table, "we're getting mighty rich now! We can ford to get Henry his new Sunday cap, and Mary her muslin-dress—take care, baby, you rogue?" she hastily interposed, as young master made a sudden dive at a dollar bill for his share in the proceeds.

"He wants something, too, I suppose," said the father, "let him get his hand in while he's young."

The baby gazed around with astonished eyes, while mother, with some difficulty, rescued the bill from his grasp; but before any one could at all anticipate his purpose, he dashed in among the small change with such zeal as to send it flying all over the table.

"Hurrah—ho! a smasher!" said the father, delighted—"he'll make it fly, he thinks"—and, taking the baby on his knee, he laughed merrily, as Mary and the mother pursued the rolling coin all over the room.

"He knows now, as well as can be, that he's been doing wrong mischief," said the delighted mother, as the baby kicked and crowded up to her—"he's such a forward child now, to be only six months old?—oh, you've no idea, father, how mischievous he grows," and therewith the little woman began to roll and tumble the little mischief-maker about, uttering divers frightful threats, which appeared to contribute, in no small degree, to the general hilarity.

"Come, come, Mary," said the mother at last, with a sudden burst of recollection, "you mustn't be always on your knees fooling with this child!—Look in the oven at them biscuits!"

"They're done exactly," mother—just the brown—and with the word the mother dumped the baby on his father's knee, where he sat contentedly nuzzling a very ancient crust of bread, occasionally proving the flavor thereof by rubbing it on his father's coat sleeve.

"What have you got in that little blue dish there," said George, when the whole little circle were seated around the table.

"Well now, what do you suppose?" said the little woman, delighted—"a quart of nice oysters—just for a treat, you know. I wouldn't tell you till this minute," said she, raising the cover.

"Well," said George, "we both work hard for our money, and we don't owe anybody a cent, and why shouldn't we have our treat now and then, as well as rich folks?"

"And gaily passed the supper hour—the kettle sung—the baby crowded, and all chatted and laughed abundantly.

"I'll tell you," said George, wiping his mouth, "wife, these times are quite an other thing from what it used to be in Georgia. I remember then old nassie used to hire me out by the year and one time I remember, I came and paid it, two hundred dollars, every cent I'd taken. He just looked it over—counted it, and put it in his pocket-book, and said—'You are a good boy, George—and I gave me half-a-dollar.'"

"I want to know now," said his wife, "Yes he did—and that was every cent I ever got of it—and I tell you I was mighty bad off for clothes them times."

"Well, well—the Lord be praised they're over, and you are in a free country now," said the wife, as she rose thoughtfully from the table, and brought her husband the great Bible. "The little circle were ranged around the stove for evening prayers.

"Henry, my boy, you must read—you are a better reader than your father—thank God, that let you learn early."

The boy with cheerful readiness read, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' and the mother gently stilled the noisy baby, to listen to the holy words. Then all kneeled while the father, with simple earnestness poured out his soul to God.

They had but just risen—the words of Christian hope and trust scarce died on his lips—when the door was burst open, and two men entered—and one of them advancing, laid his hand on the father's shoulder.

"This is the fellow," said he.

"You are arrested in the name of the U. States," said the other.

"Gentlemen, what is this?" said the poor man trembling.

"Are you not the property of Mr. B. of Georgia?" said the officer.

"Gentlemen, I've been a free, hardworking man these ten years."

"Yes, but you are arrested on suit of Mr. B., as his slave."

Shall we describe the leave-taking—the sorrowing wife—the dismayed children—the tears—the anguish—that simple, honest, kindly home, in a moment so desolated!—Ah, ye who defend this because it is law! Ah, ye who defend this because it is law! What for one hour, what if this that happens to your poor brother should happen to you!

It was a crowded court-room, and the man stood there to be tried—for life?—no; but for the life of life—for liberty!

Lawyers hurried to and fro, buzzing, consulting, bringing authorities—all anxiously engaged—for what?—to save a fellow-man from bondage? No! anxious and zealous, lest he might escape; full of zeal to deliver him over to slavery. The poor man's anxious eyes follow vainly the busy course of affairs, from which he dimly learns that he is to be sacrificed on the altar of the Union, and that his heart-break, and anguish, and the tears of his wife, and the desolation of his children, are in the eyes of these well-informed men, only the beat of a sacrifice, bound to the glorious American altar!

Again it is a bright day, and business walks brisk in this market. Senator and statesman, the learned and patriotic are out this day, to give their countenance to an edifying and impressive, and truly American spectacle—the sale of a man! As the preliminaries of the scene are these dusky-browed mothers, looking with sad eyes while speculators are turning round their children; looking at their teeth, and feeling of their arms: a poor old trembling woman, helpless, half-blind, whose last child is to be sold, holds on to her bright boy with trembling hands; husbands and wives—sisters and friends—all seek to be scattered like the chaff of the threshing-floor, look sadly on each other with poor nature's last tears—and among them walk briskly, glib, oily politicians, and thriving men of law, letters and religion, exceedingly sprightly and in good spirits, for why? it isn't they that are going to be sold, it's only somebody else; and so they are very comfortable, and look on the whole thing as quite a matter of course affair—and as it is to be conducted to-day, a decidedly valuable and judicious exhibition.

And now, after so many hearts and souls have been knocked and thumped this way and that way by the auctioneer's hammer, comes the instructive part of the whole—and the husband and father whom we saw in his simple home—reading and praying with his children, and rejoicing in the joy of his poor ignorant father that he lived in a free country, is now set up to be admonished of his mistake.

Now there is a great excitement, and pressing to see, and exultation, and approbation, for it is important and interesting to see a man put down that has tried to be a free man. "That's he is it? Couldn't come it, could he?" says one.

"No, and he will never come it, that's more," says another, triumphantly.

"I don't generally take much interest in scenes of this nature," says a grave representative—"but I come here to-day for the sake of the principle."

"Gentlemen," says the auctioneer—"we've got a specimen here that some of your Northern abolitionists would give any price for; but they shan't have him! No! we've looked out for that. The man that buys him must give bonds never to sell him to go North again!"

"Go it," shout the crowd—"good! good! hurrah!" "an impressive idea," says a Senator, a "noble maintaining of principle" and the man is bid off, and the hammer falls with a last crash on his heart and hopes, and naught, and he lies a bleeding wreck on the altar of Liberty!

Such was the altar in 1770—such is the altar in 1850.—*Evangelist.*

Cradle Song.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea,

Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dropping moon, and blow;
Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest
Father will come to you soon:
Rest, rest, on mother's breast,
Father will come to you soon,

Father will come to the babe in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the west,
Under the silver moon,
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one sleeps.

Good SAVINGS.—Hannah More said to Horace Walpole, "If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

This is the great trouble that we inflict upon the Free Soilers.—*Commonwealth.*

'Tis hateful to the wicked,
Such honest folks to see.

George II. being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious King's Speech, replied, "I hope the man's punishment will be of the mildest sort, because I have read both; and, as far as I understand either of them, I like the spurious Speech better than my own."

The poor African is well named 'Coffee'; he gets nothing but cuffs wherever he goes.

From the Zanesville Courier.

"Jugs has Ris."

Oh! you ought to hear Sam Jones relate 'Bout the good old times in our native State! When almost every gushing rill In the Buckeye State could boast its still:

When the strong pure juice of the rye and corn Was flowing on from night till morn, And every man could get a home!

Oh! Jugs was cheap, far cheaper than now—A man could live without keeping a cow! But Temp'rance has kum, Temp'rance as is And the price of our grog and jugs has ris.

Now Billy! just wipe 'em tears from your eye, And pint me to one Distillery! Dark ruins lie scattered here and there, Where once our large Distilleries were; But the stills are all gone and the worm's decay'd And their owners are in the Churchyard laid:

For Temp'rance has spilt the likker trade! And now, if you'd drive the frog from your throat; You must carry a Flask in your hat or coat!

For Temp'rance has kum, Temp'rance as is, And the price of our grog and jugs has ris. O Cracker! the joy good Rum will inspire, When a ring is made round the tavern fire! Ah! what can compare with the Bar-room seat, When the joke goes round, and the song and treat,

But the handsomest places I ever saw Are all shut up by the Licence Law, And we must guzzle our likker alone and raw Does it boast of our freedom? no, no sire; I mount if likker was cheap and free,

But Temp'rance has kum, Temp'rance as is And the price of our grog and jugs has ris. I keeps my jug in the Coal-hole below, But there it is a cost and a trouble you know; Every time I gets dry I must go to the cellar, And the wimmen folks play sick tricks on a feller!

As sure as my name is Swiwey P. Soakum If I'm pipined to death! may Beelzebub choke 'em! For they puts in my jug that Tarterized oakum, And Ipekakny and Dragon of rotum!

One-half of my likker, as I am a sinner, Wont stay in that place where I puts in my dinner. But Temp'rance has kum, Temp'rance as is, And the price of our grog and jugs has ris.

SWIWEY P. SOAKUM. Olympus, July 1, 1851.

A Financial Operation.

We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county—those good old times when every body was "honest as the day was long." The parties were two of the early settlers in the western part of York (now Adams) county—both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the names. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "thalers"—and then, of course, the two set down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco.—After smoking over the matter awhile, it occurred to Peter, that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender assented to the propriety of the thing—paper, pen and ink were produced—and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to George in "three months," (three months). This Peter signed and thus far our two financiers had made the thing regular and ship shape. But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the operation of borrowing and lending, which they had witnessed; but neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document—neither could tell whether it was *en règle* for the borrower or lender to take charge of the paper! Here was a dilemma! At length a bright idea struck George. "You haf de money to pay, Peter,—so to be sure you must take dis paper, so as that you can see as you haf to pay it! This was conclusive—the common sense of the thing was unanswerable—and Peter pocketed the money and his own note, "so as he could see as he haf to pay it!"

Three months passed over; and punctually to the day appeared our friend Peter and paid over the promised sum to George. This being done the mugs and pipes were again paraded. After puffing awhile, Peter produced the note, and handed it to George, with the remark: "Now you must take de note, so you can see de money haf been paid!"—*York Can. Gaz.*

MR. DICKENS' APOLOGY FOR MIRTH.—It is something even to look upon enjoyment, so that it be free and wild, and in the face of nature, though it is but the enjoyment of an idiot. It is something to know that Heaven has left the capacity of gladness in such a creature's breast; it is something to be assured that, however lightly men may crush that faculty in their fellows, the great Creator of mankind imparts it even to his despised and slighted work. Who would not rather see a poor idiot happy in the sunlight, than a wise man pining in a darkened jail? Ye men of gloom and austerity, who paint the face of Infantine Benevolence with an eternal frown, read in the everlasting book, teach, by pictures are not in the black and sombre hues but bright and glowing tint; its music, save when ye drown it in sighs and groans, but songs and cheerful sounds. Listen to the million voices in the summer air, and find one dismal as your own. Remember, if ye can, the sense of hope and pleasure which every grand return of day awakens in the breast of all your kind, who have not changed their nature; and learn some wisdom even from the witless, when their hearts are lifted up, they know not why, by all the mirth and happiness it brings.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

From the history of the last two years, it is evident that there has been no period in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, that has demanded more persevering activity than the present.

When Slavery, alarmed by the agitation that has been created in the public mind against it, has monopolized the Federal government, and enlisted the greater part of the priests and politicians in its defence; and while the great body of the northern people either advocate the enforcing of the iniquitous fugitive slave law, or regard it with profound indifference it is of the utmost importance that Abolitionists should be untiring in their exertions, and unceasing in their efforts to eradicate the monster curse of slavery from the world.

But in order to effect any object, it is necessary to use the requisite means, and the undersigned believe that Fairs are very effective as a subordinate instrumentality.

They not only assist greatly in procuring the needful pecuniary means to prosecute the cause, but they bring numbers of persons who are opposed and those who are indifferent within an Anti-Slavery influence during the time they are held; and the social intercourse connected with them, serves to keep alive the zeal and energy of those engaged in them.

We therefore earnestly invite all persons, without regard to any distinctions, to unite with us in holding a FAIR in SALEM commencing on the 31st of December and continuing through the following day. We hope there will be a variety of articles prepared suitable for New Years presents.

To the women we would say send us every variety of wearing apparel and all kinds of fancy articles. To the Farmers, let us have the products of your farms and dairies, and to the Mechanic and Artisan give us articles of your handiwork. In short, every thing that is useful or beautiful, that will subserve the wants or please the fancy will be most thankfully received. The funds arising therefrom shall be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

EMILY ROBINSON, ELIZABETH LEASE, JULIA CLEVERLY, MARIA T. SHAW, EMILY DEMING, S. H. GALBREATH, SARAH BOWN, SALLIE B. GOVE, SARAH N. McMILLAN, H. M. DICKINSON, ANGELINA S. DEMING, ANN E. DICKINSON, MARGARET HISE, REBECCA A. GREINER, JANE M. TRESCOTT, LAURA BARNABY, RACHEL TRESCOTT, LYDIA IRISH.

Cincinnati A. S. Bazaar.

THE Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati, having been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations in their efforts last fall, have resolved to hold another Bazaar the first week in October next, to be conducted upon the same principles of excluding raffling, unjust charges upon goods, and all objectionable features to Fairs, as usually held. The Society desires, most earnestly, to make this a means of great usefulness to the cause of the oppressed, and call upon all friends to aid them according to their several abilities. We beg those who last year sent us shoes, brushes of all kinds, china, tin, cabinet ware, such as small chairs, towel horses, &c., &c., combs, caps, books, hosiery, groceries, produce of all sorts, to remember that all found a ready sale and helped to give variety and solidity to the Bazaar. We wish emphatically to have it a useful one to all concerned, and anything which helps to make up the usual routine of household comfort, will be especially acceptable, as well as the more tasteful and ornamental. We all spend money somewhere. Let Abolitionists make it a principle with themselves to save and spend it there.—Thus shall we operate unitarily with those who feel called more immediately to labor and sacrifice in this way. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and make their arrangements to be with us or send in their contributions. Any thing left at Levi Coffin's Free Labor Produce Store, Court street, between Main and Walnut, directed to Mrs. Andrew H. Ernst, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Imaginary Evils.

"Let-to-morrow take care of to-morrow; Short and dark as our life may appear, We may make it still darker by sorrow— Still shrouder by folly and fear.

Half our troubles are half our invention, And often from blessings conferred Have we shrunk, in the wild apprehension Of evils—that never occurred!"

Outrages.

The treatment received by some of the crew of the U. S. Ship Cumberland may be gathered by the following statement furnished us by a gentleman who knows the facts. They were paid off last week, when the 'land sharks' immediately commenced their villainous work of robbery. "One man was charged one hundred dollars for rum and board. He boarded at the house only fourteen days. He was a very quiet, orderly man, and by no means an intemperate man. He said his bill could not be more than fifteen or twenty dollars.

A married man was charged \$60 for rum and board ten days. He said he owed very little more than his board. His wife drew his 'half pay' when he was at sea.

Another sailor was charged \$50 for a few days 'board!' He would not pay it. He did not owe more than \$15 for board liquor, and all he had called for.

A Barber at the North End charged a young sailor 75 cents for shaving him! and would not let him out until it was paid! A fifth sailor was robbed outright of one hundred dollars.

Another was drugged and robbed, and then turned into the street without shoes! The friends of Temperance succeeded in rescuing about twenty of the crew from these land robbers. Rev. Phineas Stow was at the Navy Yard doing all that he could.—Another gentleman went over to see how matters stood and accomplished much good.—*Commonwealth.*

New Daily Paper in Boston.

A LARGE number of earnest Friends of Freedom, dissatisfied with the present condition of the Party Press, and desirous of having an organ which shall set forth, temperately but fearlessly, their sentiments and principles, have come forward and contributed, each one his mite, to a Fund for that purpose.

That Fund has been placed in the hands of Trustees who will publish in the City of Boston, on the First Day of January, 1851, a new Daily Paper, to be called

THE COMMONWEALTH.

and continue to publish the same EVERY MORNING, except Sunday.

It will set forth the principles of the FREE SOIL PARTY; but it will be truly A FREE PAPER, and not the bondswoman of any cause, or party, except that of Freedom, Truth, and Humanity.

THE POLAR STAR toward which it will ever point will be THE RIGHT; but the right of ALL.

It will recognize the obligation of Law, the necessity of Order, and the duty of Peace and Good Will to men.

No pains or expense will be spared to render it a Good Daily Paper; a Commercial, Political, and Literary Paper, worthy the men who create it, and the sentiments which it will represent.

The names of the Editors will be announced hereafter. The Price of the Daily will be Five Dollars—of the Weekly, Two Dollars—always in advance.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received for the present at No. 5 Water street.

S. G. HOWE.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Trustees.

J. W. BIRD.

JOHN P. JEWETT.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

THE following are for Sale at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Jay's Review of the Mexican War. The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones. Liberty Bell. Douglass' Narrative. Brown's Do. Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp. Archy Moore. Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Woman. Despotism in America. Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery. Brotherhood of Thieves. Slaveholder's Religion. War in Texas. Garrison's Poems. Pierpont's Poems. Phillips' Wheatley's Poems. Condition of the People of Color. Legion of Liberty. Madison Papers. Phillips' Review of Spooner. Disunionist. Moody's History of the Mexican War. Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson. And various other Anti-Slavery Books Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform publications; such as Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimké.

May's Discourse on the Rights and Condition of Woman. Auto-biography of H. C. Wright. James Boyley's letter to Garrison. Pious Frauds, Pillsbury. Health Tracts. Water-Cure Manual. Female Midwifery. N. P. Rogers' Writings. Theodore Parker's Sermons. Ballou's Non-Resistance. George S. Burleigh's Poems, &c. &c. &c. Also a General assortment of Books, Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary. BARNABY & WHINERY.

YANKEE NOTION STORE.

Pedar's Goods at Wholesale. At prices lower than at any other place West of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believing) and we will give them the proofs of the cheapness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturer and importer and *Carried in part of Indian and American Goods.*

Sewing Silk, Spool Thread, Patent Thread, Shoe do, Combs, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Laces, Edgings, Pins, Insertions, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Suspensers, Tostery, Envelopes, Cap Paper, Letter Paper, Fancy Note Paper, Portfolios, Metallic Pens, Bonnet Wire, Linen Braid, Worsted Braid, Silk Braid, Zephyr, Fans, Shoe Thread, Purces, Business Cards, Scissors, &c. &c. &c.

Just received and for sale at the Yankee Notion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., a large assortment of Spool Silk in Boxes, warranted to be of the best quality, and each spool to contain the stated quantity of silk. Also splendid PAPER MATCH Buttons, a new article just coming into the market.

Our stock will be constantly renewed through Bancroft & Lee of Philadelphia. June 18, 1851. SAML BROOKE.

CHEMICAL OIL POLISH.

For greasing and Polishing the Leather with- out Brushing. BY using the above preparation once a month, according to directions, boots may be kept in better condition than when blacked daily with the common paste blacking, which is so injurious to the leather. It gives a polish equal to that of Patent Leather, and when dry will not soil the softest glove and is impervious to water. It softens and preserves the leather and is an excellent preparation for CARRIAGE Tires and HARNESS. Try it.

The Salem Bookstore.

Those at a distance can have the Maps of Books forwarded to them by applying to the subscriber at Danversville, Col. Geo. O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.

Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools. A. M. YERS.

JOHN C. WHINERY.

SURGEON DENTIST!—Office over the Book Store.—All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable. Salem, Sept. 28, 1849.

DAVID WOODRUFF.

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulbiers, &c. A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best materials, and in the neatest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, SALEM, O.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities—having recently made new purchases—for demonstrating the subjects pertaining to the science of medicine; having a fine French Obstetrical Manikin; Skeletal, Dried Preparations; Life-sized, and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates; a collection of the most approved colored plates for illustrating medical botany, large supply of Surgical instruments and plates and splendid pathological illustrations, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and thoroughly acquiring such information.

It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrations practical.

Those intending to study medicine would do well to commence at an early period.

The term for Anatomy and Physiology will, as usual commence on the first Monday of October. K. G. THOMAS.

MARLBORO, May 5, 1851. N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my property I will sell on very reasonable terms.

Salen Steam Engine Shop & Foundry. THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES. J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis. James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Stow & Tall, Braceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConnellsville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freck, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O. THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS, Salem, May 30, 1851.

Every Body Look this Way!! HAVING moved and re-located our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy— In shaving we'll be sure to please ye; Combs that's ready, with scissors keen, We cut your hair both sleek and clean; If your head is coated with dandruff, Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Amble's Block, just under three's.

LEE & JOHNSON. Salem, April 12,